

112

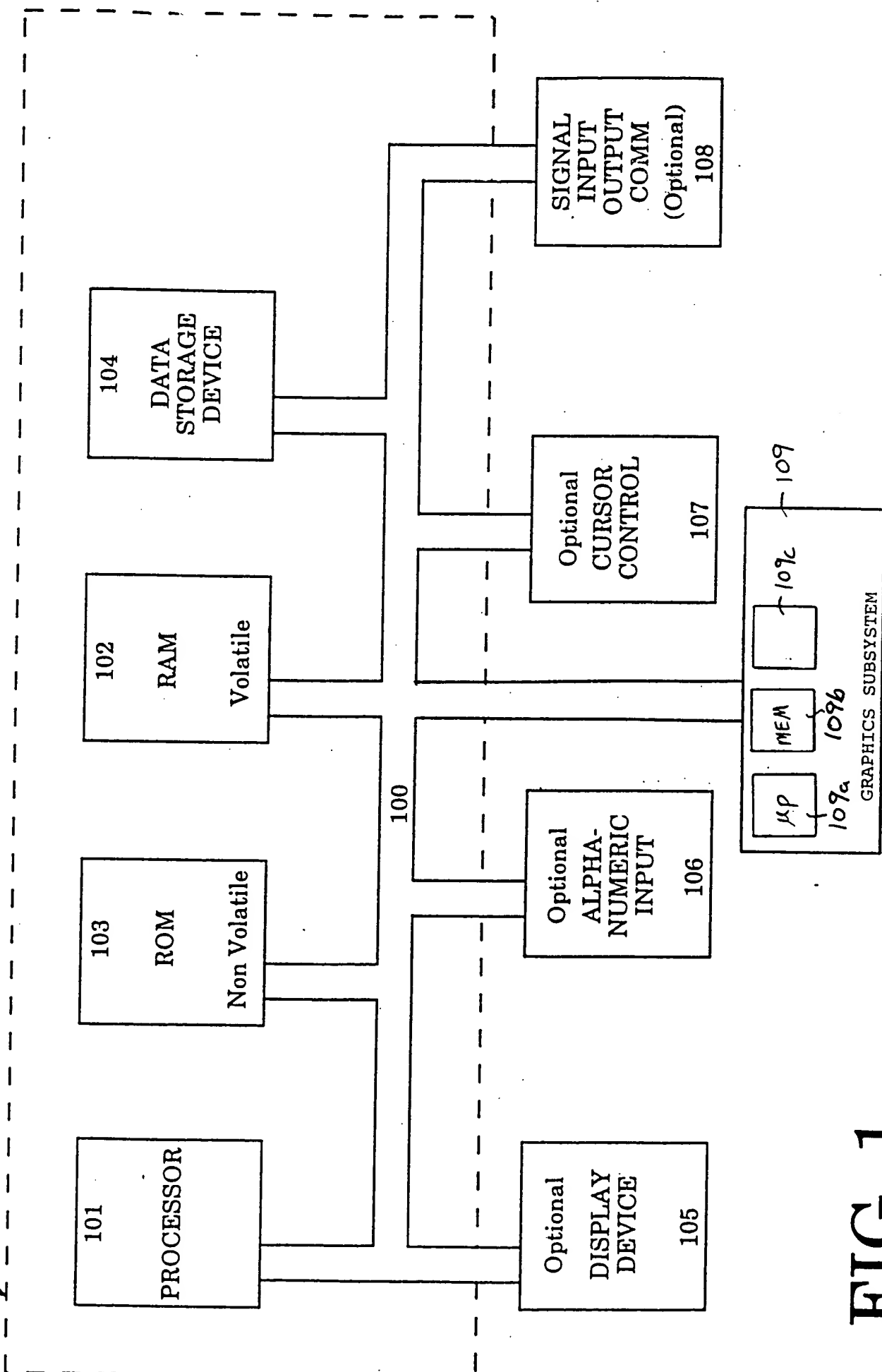
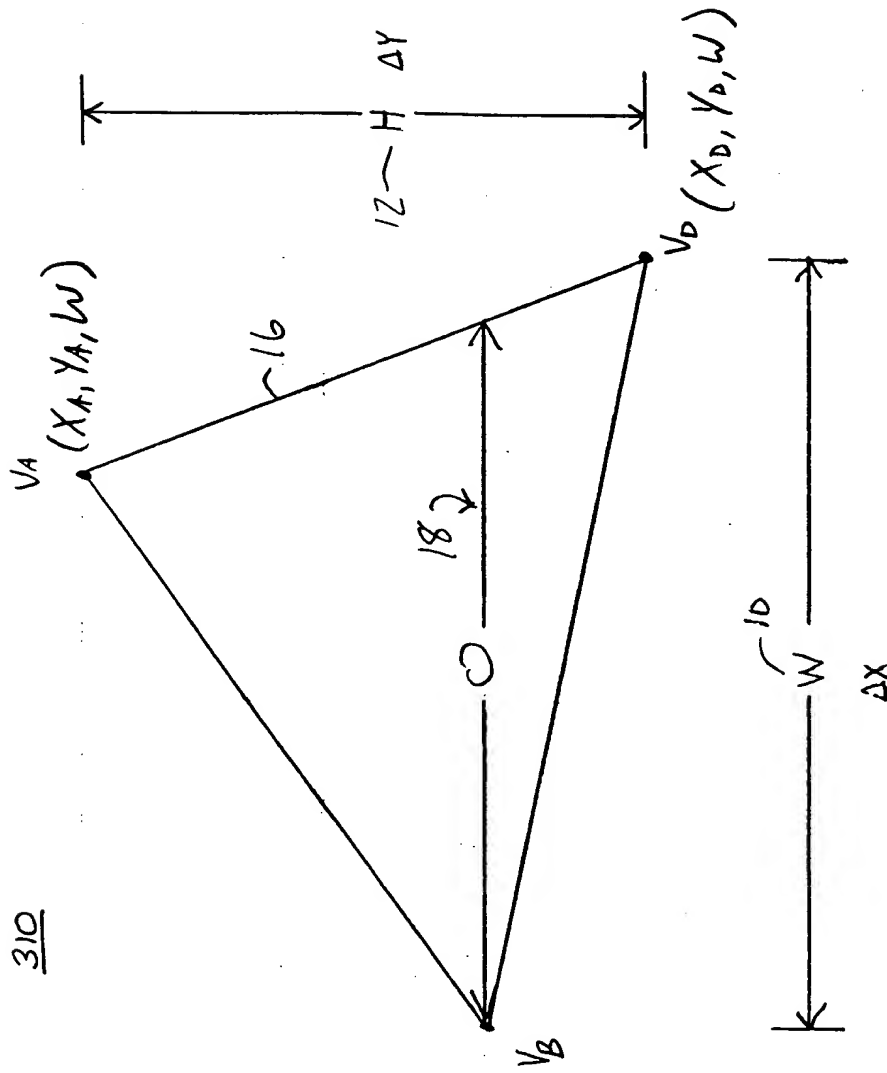


FIG. 1



F16.2

200

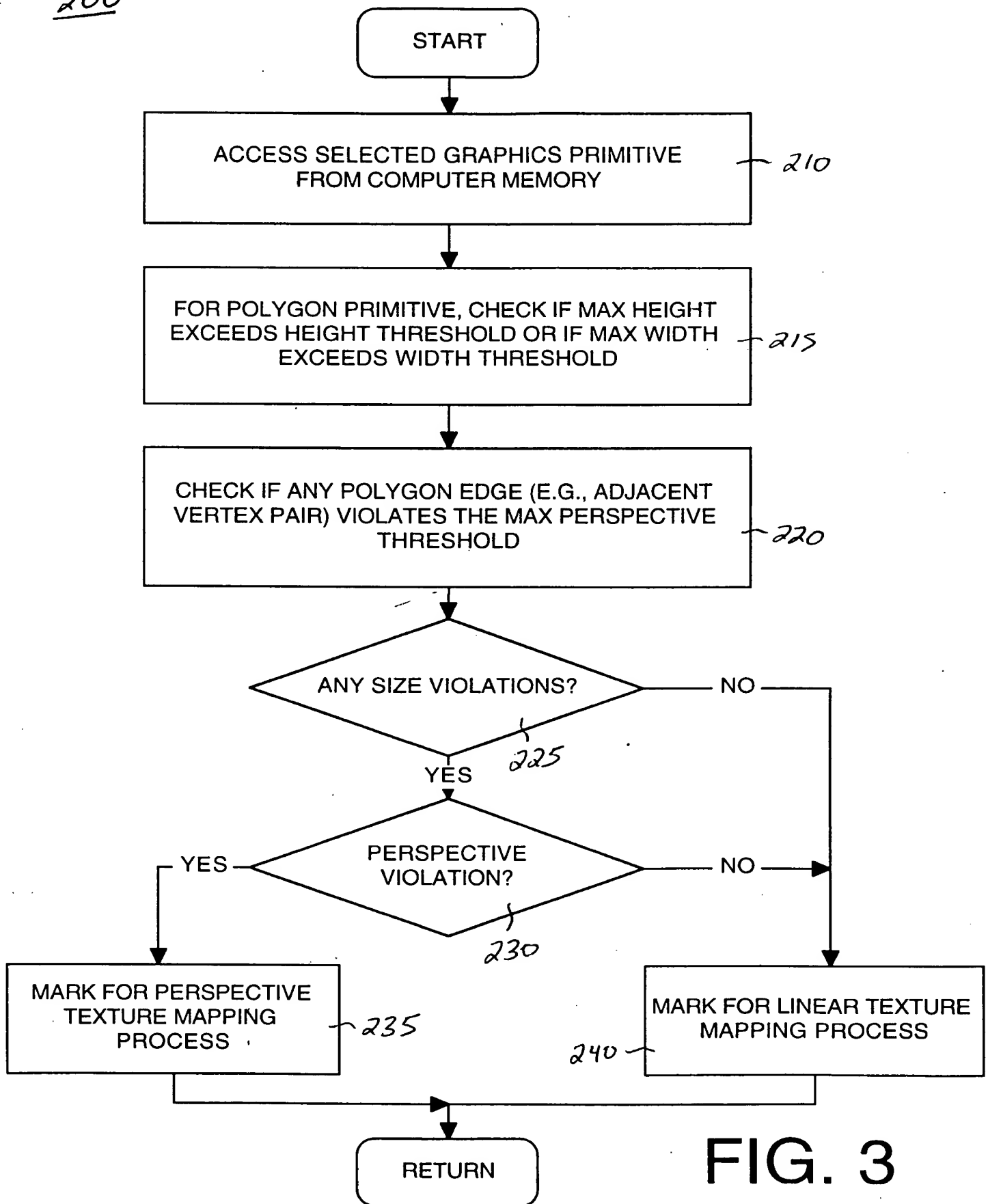


FIG. 3

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Figure 1 consists of 11 histograms arranged horizontally. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$  for a specific value of  $n$ . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 110. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with their corresponding  $n$  values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and 110. As  $n$  increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector  $x$  contains more non-zero elements on average.



400

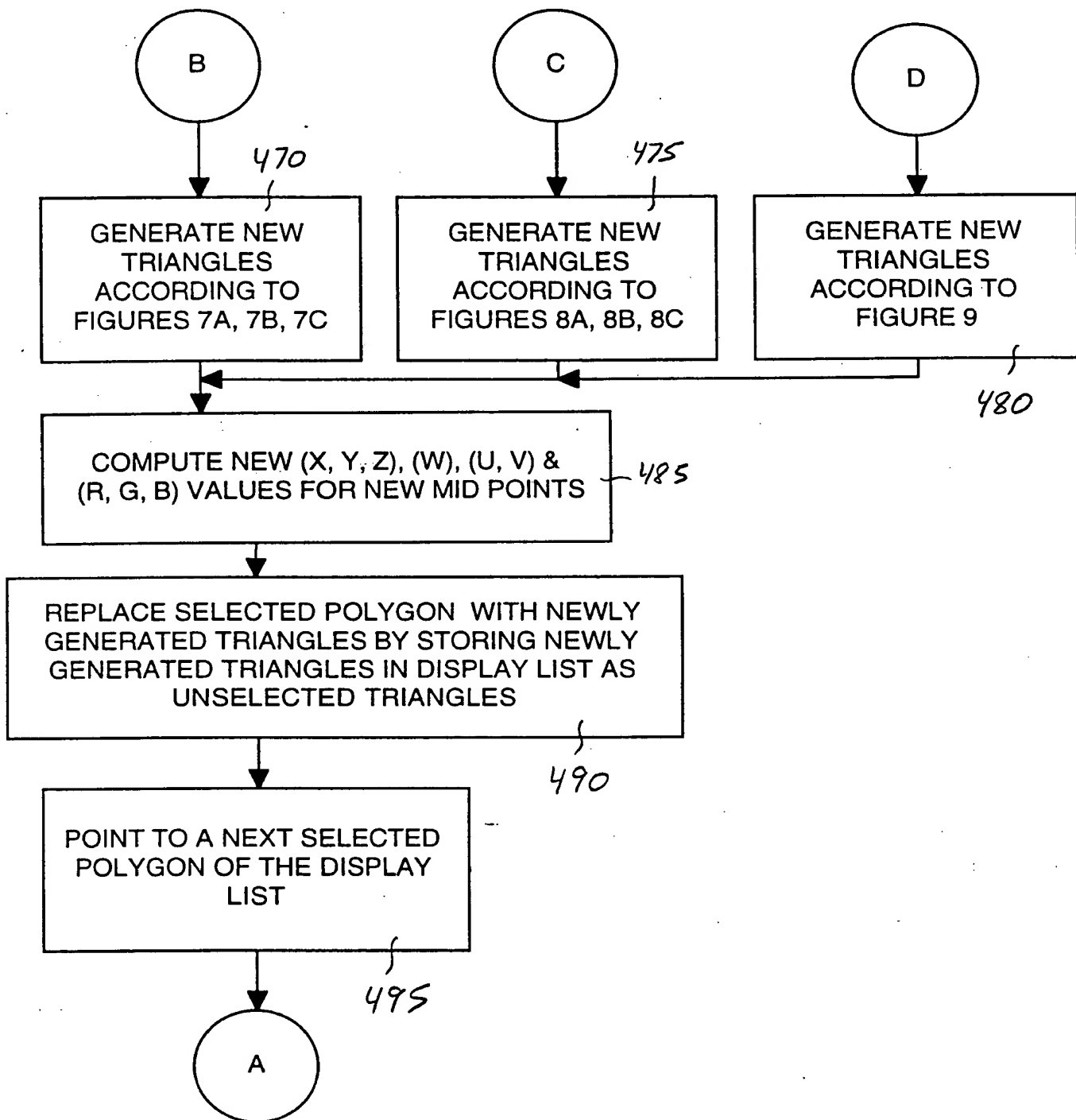


FIG. 4B

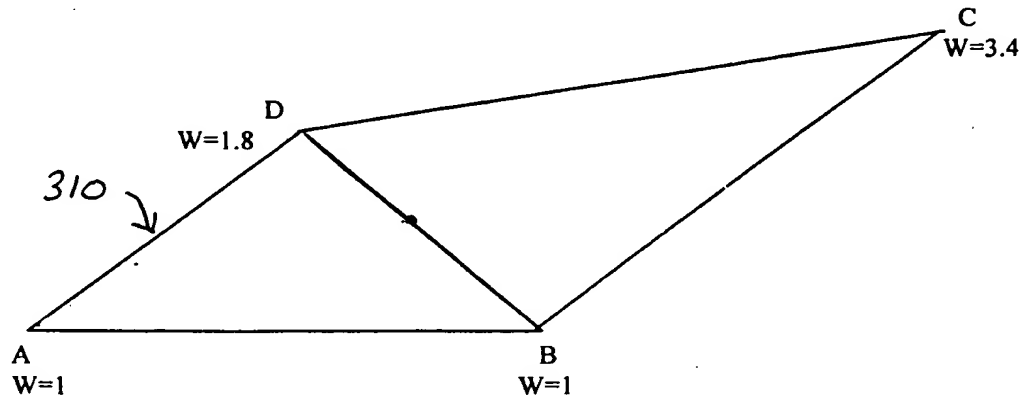


FIGURE 5A

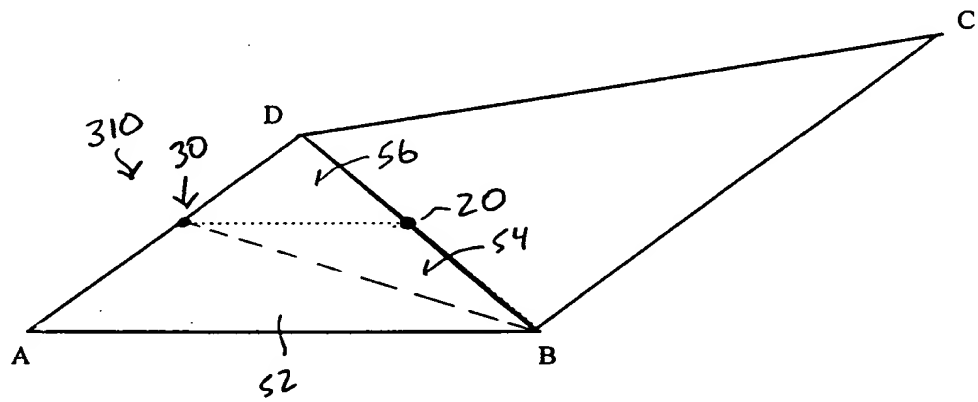


FIGURE 5B

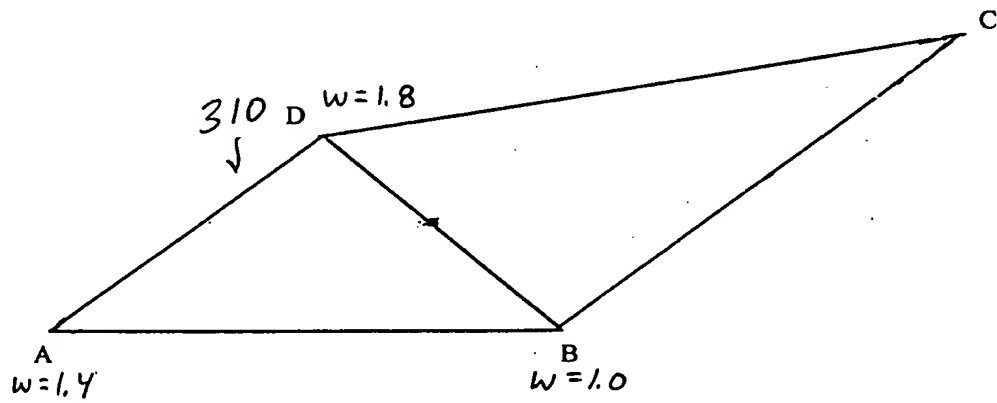


FIGURE 5C

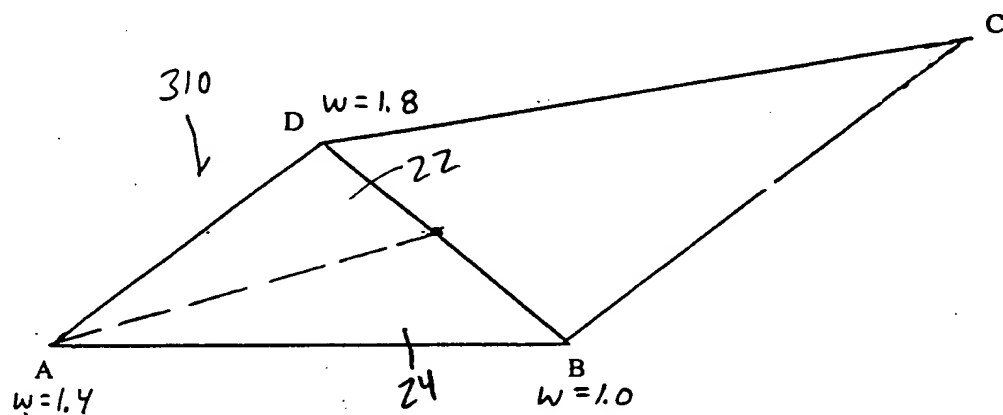


FIGURE 5D

08303451 022097

485

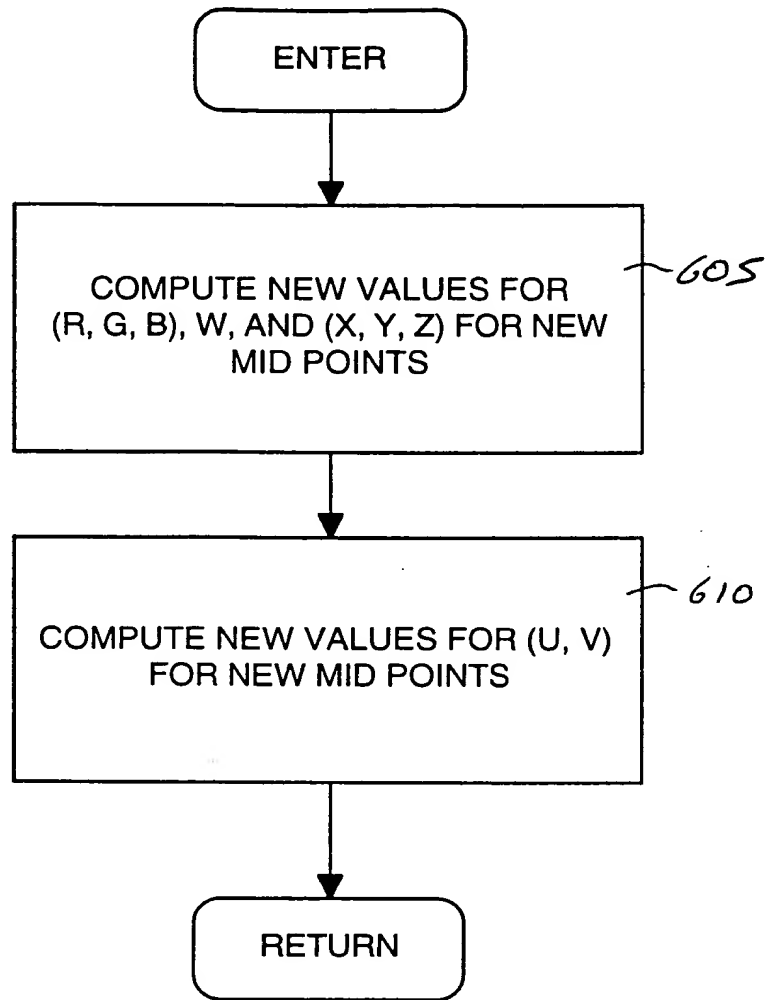


FIG. 6A

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610

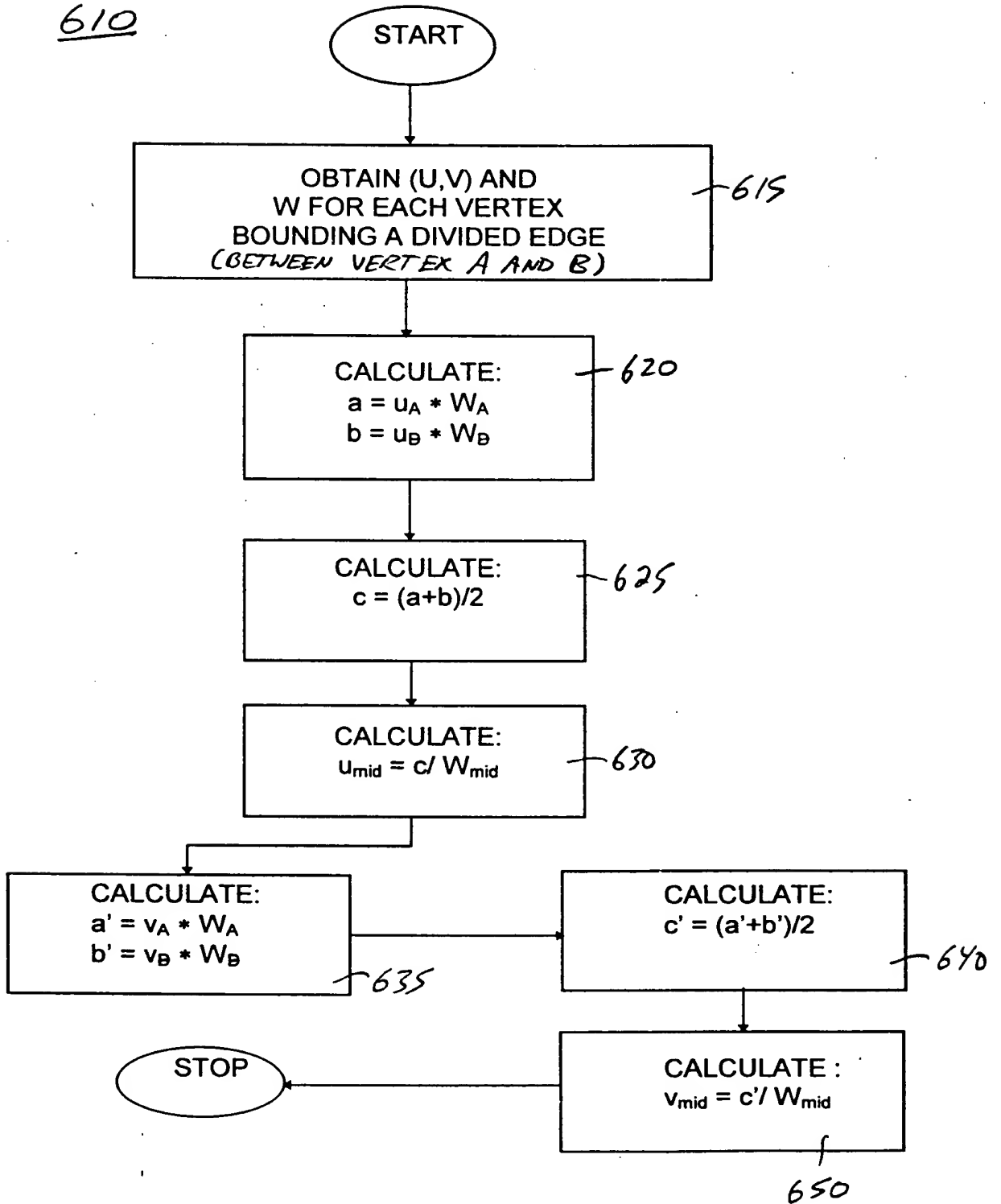


FIGURE 6B

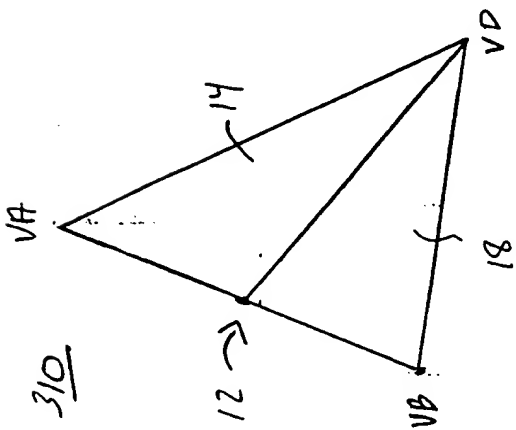


FIG. 7A

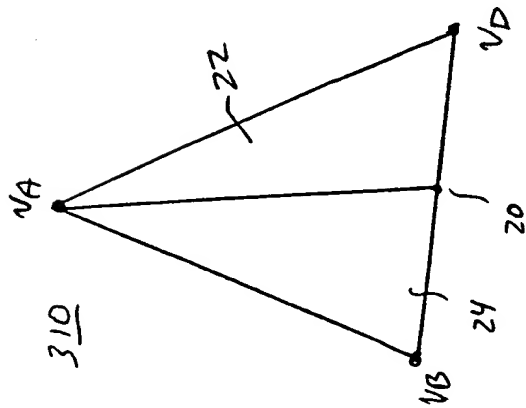


FIG. 7B

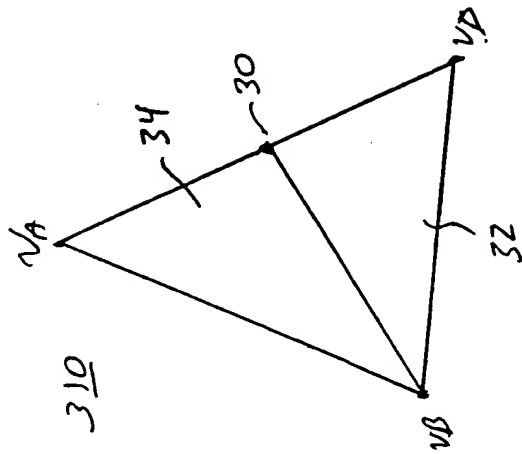


FIG. 7C

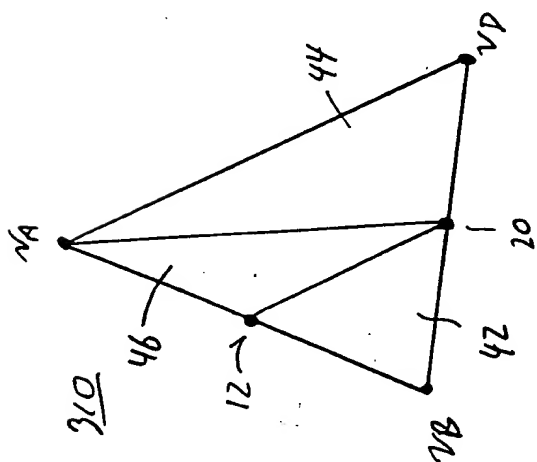


FIG. 8A

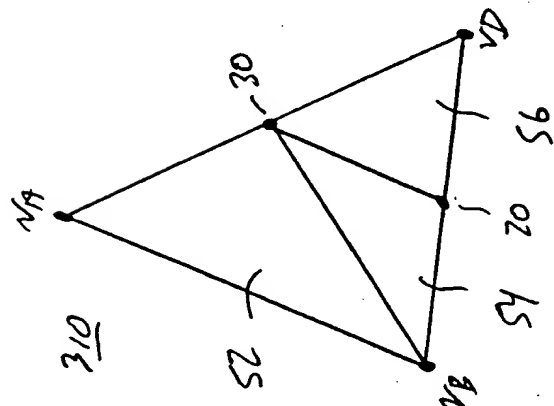


FIG. 8B

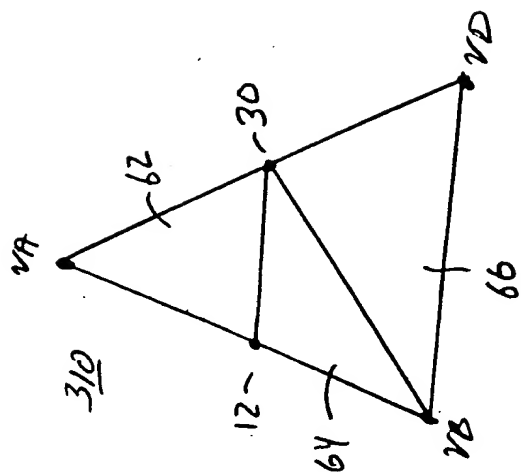


FIG. 8C

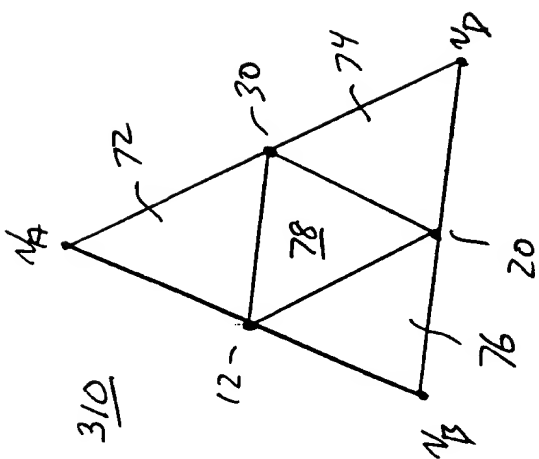


FIG. 9

500

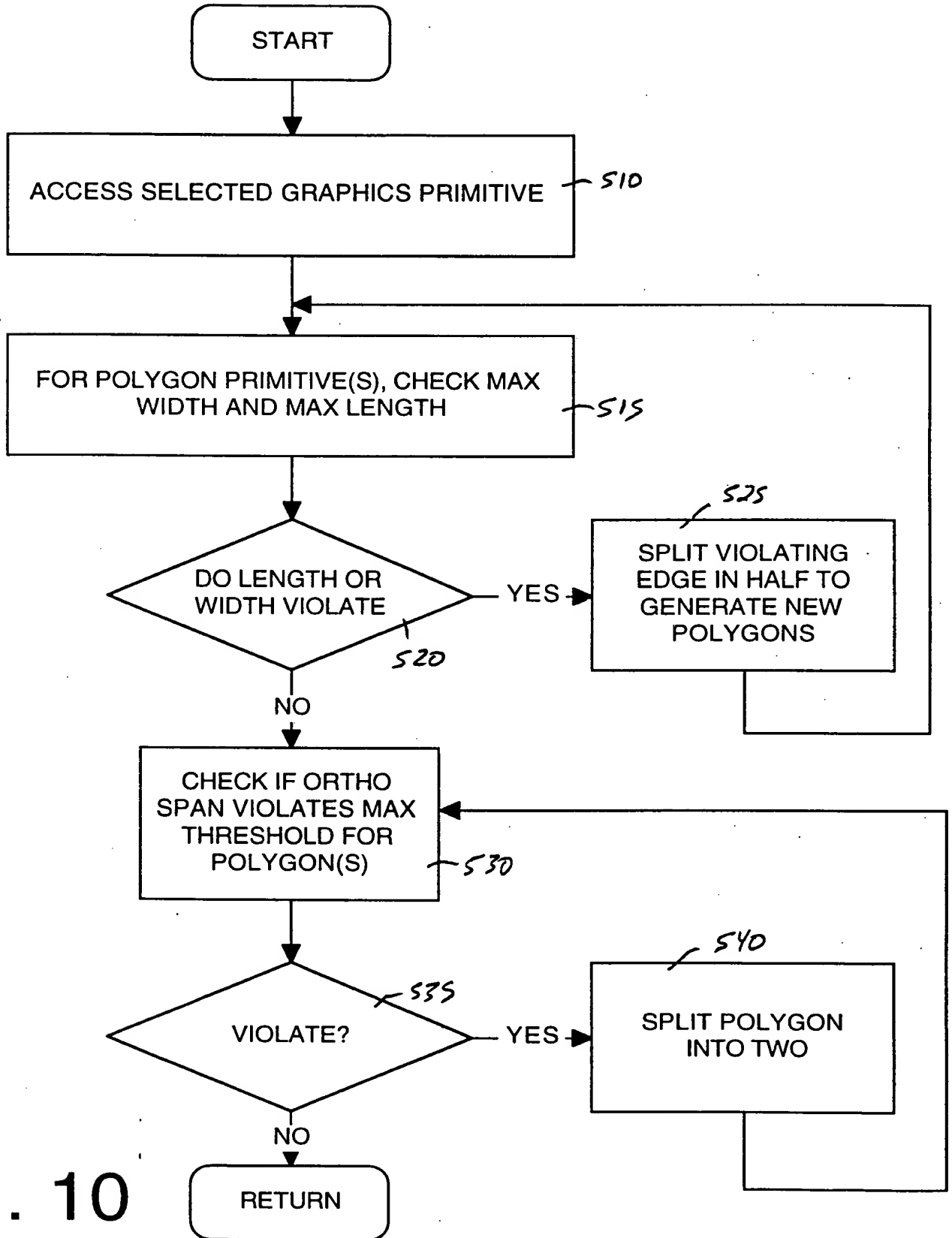


FIG. 10

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700

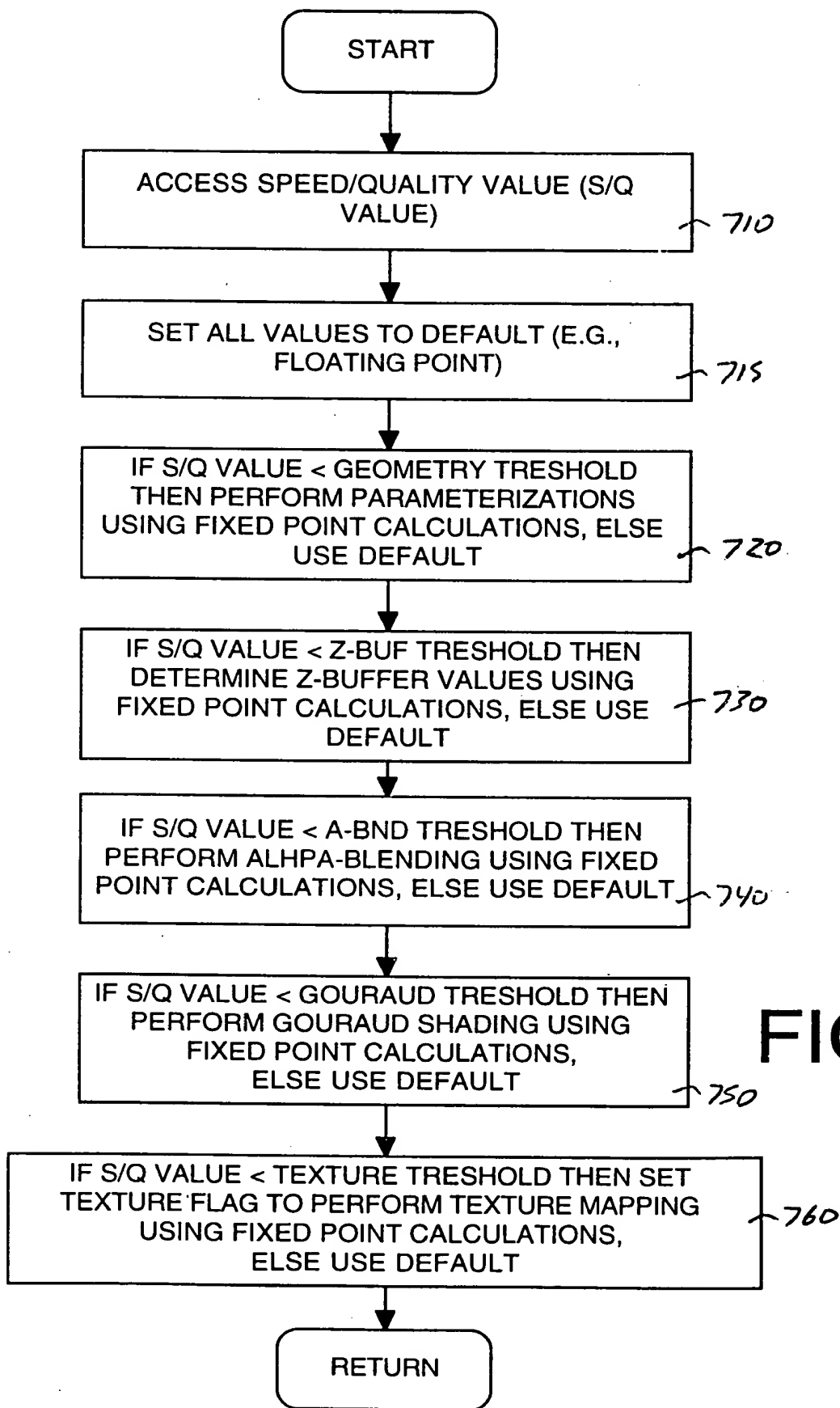


FIG. 11

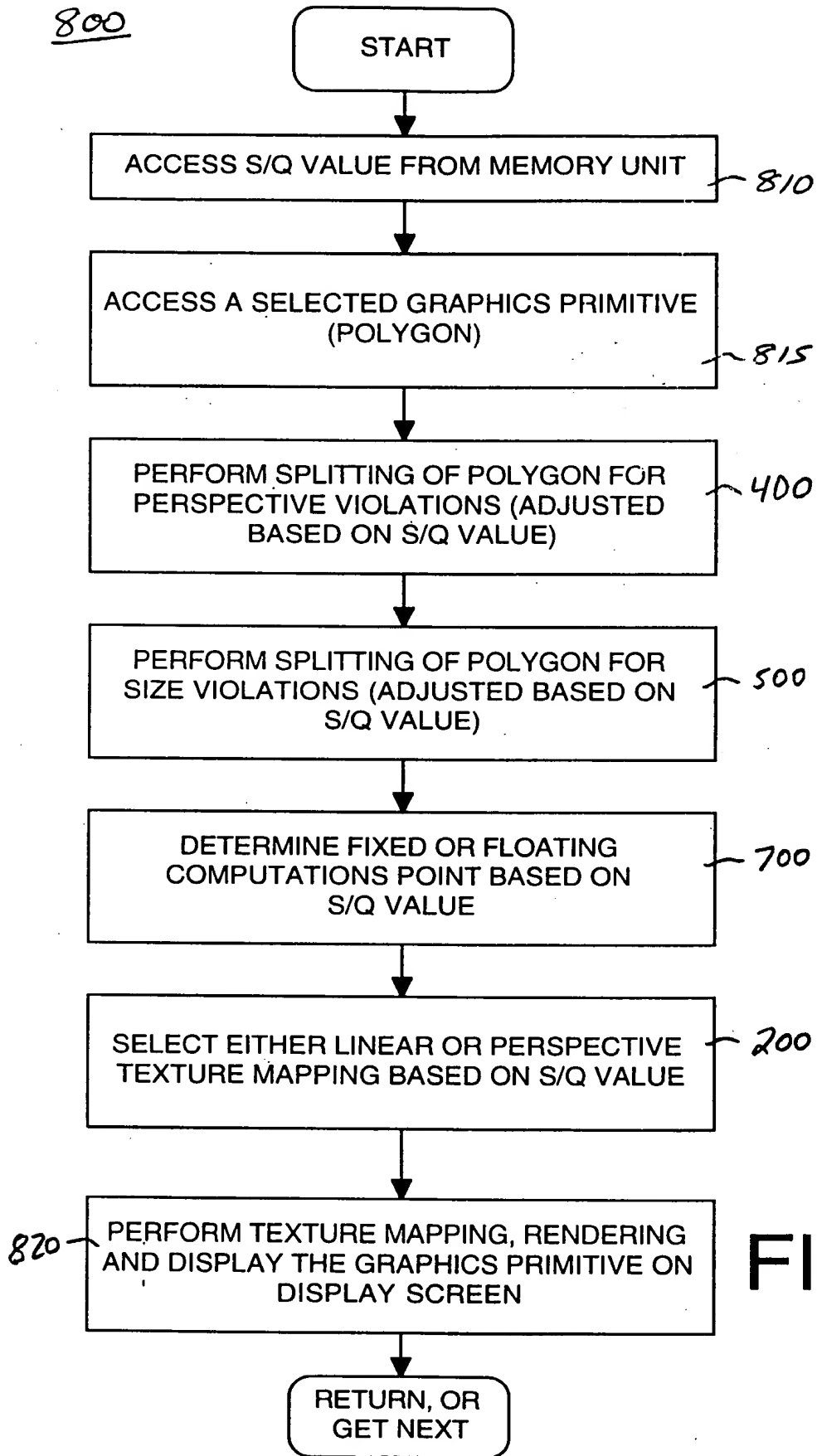


FIG. 12